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MANAGER

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a145]

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A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
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[a31]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [a02]

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CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE

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Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [a03]

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HAIG & HAIG, LTD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00

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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Staff, because "it comes through the SODA."

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E. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, DINER WINE, GREEN SEAL CAPSULE	... \$12.00
C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, WHITE CAPSULE	... 13.50
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D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, CHOICE OLD WINE, WHITE SEAL CAPSULE	... 18.00
E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, VERY FINEST QUALITY (old bottle), BLACK SEAL CAPSULE	... 27.00

B. C. and C. are excellent dinner wines. D and E are after-dinner wines of a very fine vintage.

ALL ARE SUPERIOR XERES WINES.

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A. OLD PALE	... \$20.00
E. SUPERIOR VERY OLD COGNAC	27.00
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D. IS A VERY FINE LIQUEUR BRANDY which we guarantee cannot be matched at the price	

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1906.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addres-  
ses with communications addressed to the Editor,  
not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed communications that have  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be  
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 9TH, 1906.

NEARLY twelve columns of space in the *Times* of July 3rd are given up to consideration of orthodoxy, religious differences of opinion, ten and a half containing an elaborate digest of the report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, and the rest is editorial comment. The old-fashioned idea that such matters are best ignored by newspapermen seems to have died out. Their intimate relation with everyday life seems, curiously enough, to be more recognised in these days of scepticism than when orthodoxy was the fashion. The same issue of the great London journal elsewhere shows the impossibility of discussing politics without introducing matters spiritual; public education, like vaccination and other things, cannot get away from the conscience clause. This tenderness for the individual conscience is directly hostile to the principle of establishment, although few seem to notice it. The nation that tries to retain and defend an established orthodoxy contemporaneously with absolute individual freedom of opinion is bound to encounter difficulties. It is like trying to make ice in an oven and roast meat in a refrigerator. The most highly prized inheritance of the Briton is his right to refuse to conform in matters of opinion, to be a law unto himself in matters spiritual. The high churchmen whose doings caused the appointment of this Royal Commission were not so wicked, as the Commissars were not so wicked, as the vehement denunciations of those who witnessed against them seemed to suggest.

It is rumoured that Lord Charles Beresford is resigning command of the Mediterranean station. It is suggested that this act is owing to his disapproval of the policy of the Admiralty.

We hear that the H.K.V. Troop Gymkhana has been fixed for Saturday, the 18th, at the football ground. Messrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, L. N. Lane and W. J. Gressan have joined the troop. Trooper J. Hastings has resigned.

The General Staff at St. Petersburg has issued final statistics respecting the losses of the Russian army during the war with Japan. The corrected figures show that 31,187 men were killed and 115,895 wounded. The number missing is 37,407, and of prisoners of war 55,897. These figures do not include naval losses and casualties.

The largest assembly that has ever witnessed the "fight" for the All England lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon was present on July 4th on the famous ground to see H. L. Doherty defeat against F. L. Riessley the title he had held for four years. He still holds it, for the old Cliftonian failed to win more than one set, and the debonair little champion left the court a victor by three sets to one.

Mr. A. L. Mayhew, in *Notes and Queries*, has an interesting note on the word "Dama." It is, it seems, one of those interesting cultur terms which Russia has borrowed from her Scandinavian neighbours. Vigfusson tells us in his dictionary that "dama" was an important term in Icelandic law, meaning a court of judgment, the body of judges, the court of law. It was in this sense that the word was introduced, with other Swedish words, into Russia, and hence the present political meaning of the Russian "Dama"—namely, an assembly of councillors, met to pronounce their doom or judgment—a far finer term, in Mr. Mayhew's opinion, than the English word "Parliament," a talking-shop.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Missions to Seamen begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:

His Excellency Sir Mattew Nathan, K.C.G.V.O. ... \$150.00  
Sir G. H. U. Neel, K.C.B. ... 100.00  
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## WATER POLO.

The second round of the Hongkong water polo competition was concluded on Tuesday when "A" team, V. R. C., defeated "D" Company, Royal West Kent Regiment, by fifteen goals to nil, of which twelve were scored by J. Witchell. The soldiers played a better game than was expected, though they could not prevent Whitehill from scoring.

Owing to "G" Company, Royal West Kent Regiment, failing to put in an appearance the match against "B" team, V. R. C., did not take place.

## COMPETITION TABLE.

The point score is as follows, counting one for a win:

	Wins	Losses	Goals	Pts.
V. R. C. (A)	3	0	24	0
V. R. C. (B)	2	0	12	0
Yacht Club	3	0	17	1
8th Co., R. G. A.	2	0	13	1
Baud, E. W. K.	2	0	7	15
Royal Engineers	1	1	7	8
G. Co., R. W. K.	1	2	0	27
D. Co., R. W. K.	1	2	0	18
A. Co., R. W. K.	1	2	0	18
8th Co., R. G. A.	—	retired	—	—

As the 8th Co., R. G. A., have retired, the remaining teams have been credited with a win each.

## THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1906.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## LOSS OF AN ITALIAN STEAMER.

London, August 6th.

The Italian steamer *Sirio* bound to South America from Genoa, with 700 emigrants and a crew of 100, has been wrecked and sank off Cape Palos, near Carthagena. It is estimated that 200 people were drowned. The Captain committed suicide.There was an awful panic at the wreck of the *Sirio* and a frenzied fight for the boats, during which many were killed.

## RUSSIA.

London, August 6th.

Although there are 50,000 strikers in St. Petersburg, there are indications that the general strike will be shortlived; the men are dispirited and the leaders demoralised by the energy of the Government, the loyalty of the troops, and the postponement of the railway strike, which was the backbone of the movement.

M. Stolypin's endeavours to induce the moderate Liberal leaders to join the Cabinet have proved fruitless.

## H.M.S. "MONTAGUE."

London, August 6th.

It has been definitely decided to abandon the battleship *Montague*. All her fittings and valuable articles now on board will be removed.

## WEST KENT'S RELIEFS.

As the Manchester Regiment, which was to succeed the Royal West Kent Regiment in garrison here, have been disbanded (a result of the Army reductions), the Middlesex Regiment will arrive here in December. They will come from South Africa.

## THE NEW LINER.

To-morrow (Friday) afternoon is the sightseers' opportunity. The P. & O. ss. *Mitadiva* is then open to public inspection, as promised, and launches are being provided by the Company so that visitors can reach the bow without trouble. They will ply (Blake Pier to Kowloon Wharf) at intervals between three and six o'clock, and may all be known by the flag.

## MARINE MATTERS IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on July 2nd, Lord Muckerry asked his Majesty's Government whether, according to the laws of New Zealand, the captain and officers of merchant vessels registered in that colony must be British subjects; whether it was a fact that the Government of Canada had introduced a Bill into the Canadian Parliament with the object of limiting the issue of masters and mates' certificates to Canadians; and whether his Majesty's Government would urge upon the Canadian authorities the desirability of all British subjects being permitted to present themselves for examination for certificates of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

The Earl of Granard said that the law of New Zealand did imply the issue of certificates to British subjects alone. As regards Canada, the Colonial Office had at present no knowledge of the Bill referred to, and could therefore offer no opinion upon its merits.

Lord Muckerry asked his Majesty's Government whether their attention had been drawn to the report of the steamer *Nebriosa* that, when steaming in the North Pacific, she encountered a vast field of drifting logs forming a dangerous impediment to navigation; and whether, having regard to the serious dangers likely to arise through the practice of towing gigantic rags across the waters of the North Pacific, his Majesty's Government could see their way clear to place themselves in communication with the proper authorities with a view to these dangers being avoided in the future.The Earl of Granard said that no report had yet been received by the Board of Trade in regard to the *Nebriosa*. No doubt this practice was one involving great danger. The United States Government had not the matter under their consideration on several occasions.In the year 1898 they brought forward a Bill in Congress, but it did not get through. He could assure his noble friend that the matter was receiving the attention of the Board of Trade. As soon as a report was received with regard to the special case as the *Nebriosa* his Majesty's Government would forward a report of the matter to the United States Government.

## MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

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## BLACK TERROR IN TRANSVAAL.

## WHITES ARMED.

Increasing lawlessness among the Kaffirs has thrown Johannesburg into a state of panic; the city is practically unarmed, camp dwellings have been barricaded, and gunsmiths are selling enormous quantities of rifles, revolvers, and ammunition.

This state of alarm, which, through the inaction of the authorities, is steadily growing worse, is directly traceable to the efforts of the Boerish emisaries and representatives of the Zuluian Church who are penetrating into the African Empire.

The exception of lawlessness in Johannesburg proper is traceable to the crushing blows inflicted on the rebels in Natal. Whether due to a spirit of retaliation or an alleged universal conspiracy engineered by Zuluans, the fact remains that within a month twenty Europeans have been held up by native riflemen after nightfall.

Six white women, who ventured out alone after nightfall, were brutally murdered by Kaffirs. Other victims include a Wesleyan minister and his wife, two postmen who were delivering letters, and a policeman on his beat, who was suddenly attacked by several armed natives.

Two of the victims of these outrages died from their injuries, and several others are in a serious condition.

Attacks on white men and women have been especially prevalent in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg. Locks and bolts were never used in Johannesburg before the war. Today every door is protected by two or three bars and bolts, often supplemented by iron bars and chains.

Many old residents who appreciate the gravity of the situation are even laying in stocks of provisions in case they should be besieged. The men in Johannesburg, almost without exception, have purchased firearms. In some instances they have been sent to Cape Town for rifles.

Kaffir servants have become openly insolent and insubordinate. A "boy" in the employ of a well-known mining engineer was dismissed yesterday for impertinence when he told his master that the white people would soon be driven into the sea." Express.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM  
ATTACKED IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Swift MacNeill made a motion as follows:

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the report of the proceedings on the trial of the election petition for Yarmouth, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of the conduct during the trial of that petition of Mr. Justice Grantham."

Mr. MacNeill contended that Parliament had always reserved to itself the right to control and criticize the conduct of judges.

He charged Mr. Justice Grantham, as an election judge, with having brought to the hearing of the Yarmouth petition when he was asked to assess the Unionist candidate, Mr. Fell, a mind so biased with political party prejudices as to render him incompetent to give a fair and impartial decisions. He further charged the judge with being non-judicial in his conduct, and thus acting in a way calculated to lower the dignity of the Bench and compromise a man of confidence in the administration of the law.

Moreover, he contended, Mr. Justice Grantham had used the judicial seat as a bullywaggin' which to attack the House of Commons and the Government of the day.

He severely chastised the judge for saying a certain document might have been a "Bareling Bill" and for remarking at a public dinner that he had very confidence in Sir John Colenso, whom it was well known that Sir John was soon to appear as witness.

Temping his indictment with the quantity of memory, Mr. MacNeill admitted that he thought Mr. Justice Grantham was "unconscious himself."

Sir George Kokoschka seconded the motion, and said that Mr. Justice Grantham was a political judge, and made no secret of the fact. The Attorney-General bridged the opposing sides. He put it to the House that the logical conclusion of the motion was the removal of Mr. Justice Grantham from the Bench. No doubt some of his leadership qualities were commendable, and he the Attorney-General could not defend the judge's jokes.

Judicial humour occupies a very low place in the classification of wit," the Attorney-General said, amid approving cheers. "Its sentiments gain immensely by their setting and surroundings. They are emanations from a aspiring sphere, and are nice, and enjoyed and condoned by those who are called on to attach them. I beg the House not to attach too much importance to the judicial joke."

He did not think this was a case in which the House ought to impose the extreme penalty. "Make him a peer!" shouted Mr. W. Redmond.

When members had made an end of laughing, which was a long time, Sir John Lawton Walton replied: "That would be an unsatisfactory compromise"; and they laughed again. The half-dozen peers in the gallery smiled, and Mr. W. J. Bryan, who was chatting with Mr. John Burns, enjoyed it to the full.

In two sentences the Attorney-General

summed up the position: "You cannot say there was a dishonest mind tampering with justice," and "The penalty of degradation is reserved for grave errors."

I do not think judicial wit has many admirers in this House," said Mr. Balfour, "and I do not know that the opinion of the judges upon the wit of the House of Commons is much more favourable." He lightly defended the judge with the air of one who thinks the House is not very serious about it.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman condemned the judge's conduct, but said he had received a sufficiently severe lesson, and the discussion had accomplished its purpose.

He is an honest, straightforward, amiable gentleman against whom moral character no one has a word to say," the Prime Minister remarked. "But he is an unloved partisan—an outspoken partisan, an impetuous partisan, and I think it was a deplorable mistake on his part not to have avoided, as he might have done, being placed on the rota for the trial of these petitions. He is so saturated with party feelings that he cannot help it coming out."

The Prime Minister thought the judge had done nothing to deserve removal from the Bench.

Thus given his cue, Mr. MacNeill withdrew his motion, and Mr. Justice Grantham was discharged without a stain on his character and warned not to do it again.

## COMMERCIAL RIVALRY IN THE FAR EAST.

## JAPAN AND BRITISH TRADE.

The *Times*' Tokyo correspondent wired on July 1st:—

There is absolutely no truth in the sensational telegrams reaching London that Japan is striving to cut British trade off shipping from the Far East by employing secret Government grants and subsidies. Such rumours are plainly distortions of facts. The first's the competition on the Yokohama and Shanghai line between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, in which, however, the initiative is due to the latter, whose steamers, having been chartered by the Yusen Kaisha to keep up the Japanese company's Shanghai service during the absence of its ships on transport duty during the war, continued to run after the Yusen Kaisha's vessels had resumed their regular functions. Secondly, the same Japanese company has opened a competitor with the North-German Lloyd's Sutw Bangkok line. Thirdly, it is alleged that large quantities of Japanese merchandise are reaching Manchuria duty free via Dairen, whereas Dairen is still under military control, and although occasional Japanese steamers call, they bring only supplies for Japanese settlers and troops.

Some days ago an address, accompanying a beautifully-worked Japanese silver bowl, was presented him as a souvenir from his many friends among the German community in Kobe. On Wednesday last the Consul-General was also the recipient of an address and presentation from the heads of Government departments in Kobe and Osaka (12 signatures) a proceeding which I believe is unique. The address expressed the gratitude of the signatories for the kindnesses shown them by Mr. Krien, and stated that it had been intended to invite him to a complimentary dinner. Owing to the hot weather that project had been abandoned, and instead they requested his acceptance of a small token of their regard. The gift consisted of two works, beautifully worked in silver, mounted on specially-designed stands of finely-grained wood.

Mr. Krien takes with him the best wishes of all who have come in contact with him officially or privately. By his readiness at all times to assist people who came to him for advice he earned for himself the gratitude and regard not only of his nationals but of everybody who met him, and many will wish him a long, well-earned period of retirement, and improved health.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 8th at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer has fallen in E. Japan, and risen over W. Japan and N. China.

The depression is passing from E. Japan to the Pacific.

Pressure is highest over N. China in the North, and over the China Sea in the South. It is near the normal over the Philippines, in excess of about 0.1 inch along the China coast, and in defect by 0.1 to 0.2 inches over E. Japan.

Graduals are slight on the China coast, for N.E. winds in the North and for S.W. in the South. Light variable winds are indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch.

## THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS.

## BIRTH OF A SON.

The Times of July 5th had the following:

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the report of the proceedings on the trial of the election petition for Yarmouth, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of the conduct during the trial of that petition of Mr. Justice Grantham."

The report made by the Commission which was sent by the Duke to Bielefeld to inquire into the causes of the massacre of June 14 is an important and comprehensive document. The Commissioners begin by stating that rumours of a coming pogrom had been current in the town several days previous to the outbreak.

The sanguine of a regiment received orders on June 12 to tell their men that on Wednesday, the 13th, there would be a religious procession. The Jews would throw a bomb and a pogrom would follow. The report cites a number of facts to show that the pogrom was an organised character, and declares that Jews and revolutionaries were massed together, and the people were told that the revolutionaries must be annihilated.

After describing the outbreak of the massacre on Wednesday, the report declares that from Thursday to Saturday a funeral was kept up in the streets against an invisible foe.

Only Jews were shot at. If a Christian crossed the road no shot was fired but as soon as a Jew made his appearance bullets flew in every direction. Military patrols marched through the streets, led by policemen, who pointed out at whom the soldiers should fire.

The cry "A revolutionary" was enough to bring about the death of a man, while if a rough shouted a "A Jew" a ball of bullet was poured upon the fugitive. Pogrom and punishment followed that day into the background. All the energies of police and soldiers were directed to killing as many people as possible. Vandals, soldiers, and police murdered in company.

The report goes on to narrate the dreadful scenes which were enacted at the railway station, where the roughs soon concentrated in order to catch the Jews who were fleeing or arriving.

Infantry and dragoons were there also, as well as the commandant and some officers of the garrison.

The moment that a Jew got out of a train a rush was made, to the cry of "A Jew! Strike him down!" and the unfortunate man was saboured with sticks. Watch was also kept at all the exits and the first-class waiting-room was invaded, all Jews found there being dragged outside and dealt with.

The commandant, officers, and soldiers looked on at all this with a "calm smile," and encouraged the roughs. Only a soldier who was unarmed took up the defence of the unhappy Jews, but he was killed for his trouble.

One of the speakers thus gave the history of it:

The Jacob Sassoone Hospital, the foundation stone of which your Excellency will be today, will be of great benefit to the Poona public, and I propose to give you a short history of the cause which has induced Mr. Jacob Sassoone to supply the funds to build it, and Government to sanction its construction. The foundation stone of the David Sassoone Hospital was laid by His Excellency Sir H.B.E. Freke, Governor of Bombay, in the year 1863 and the Hospital was opened by Mr. Harte, the then Commissioner in 1865. For the building of the fine Hospital Mr. Jacob Sassoone (the grandfather of Mr. Jacob Sassoone) contributed the magnificent sum of Rs. 2,50,000 and Government contributed Rs. 97,000. It was built by Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E. Even in the present day the hospital is one of the finest in India, and we can understand what must have been thought of it in the sixties, especially when we look at the hospital which it replaced, viz. the old Poona Civil Hospital, the present Lunatic Asylum. The David Sassoone Hospital was reformed and vastly improved by Government two years ago. In it was full the needs of Poona and the district, and at times many patients had to be refused admission for want of accommodation, in spite of the fact that semi-patients were treated in out-houses called Chronic Wards which have rightly been condemned. Government was therefore pleased in September last to appoint a Committee composed of the Comptroller C.D., the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Committee, and the Civil Surgeon to enquire into the requirements of the Sassoone Hospital and the Medical School Poona. Amongst the many improvements connected with the Hospital and Medical School which the Committee considered, were the improvements of the Chronic Wards and the provision of increased accommodation for native patients.

Cuticura Soap, the World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The Sanitary Committee was sitting Mr. Jacob Sassoone expressed a wish to contribute the then approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales by some fitting memorial and when he heard of the needs of the Poona Hospital which bears his grandfather's name he at once decided that he could not better than erect that memorial in Poona. He therefore proposed to the Committee to build another and smaller hospital in the vicinity of the present hospital which should be called the Jacob Sassoone Hospital. He stipulated that the hospital should be a thoroughly up-to-date one and should contain at least 42 beds, 5 of which were to be reserved for Jews and 5 for Jewesses. He asked that Mr. Beggs Consulting Architect to Government, should in consultation with the Public Works Department be requested to draw up the plans and estimate for the hospital. The rough estimate of the cost of this hospital was Rs. 1,50,000 and Mr. Jacob Sassoone most generously consented to contribute the whole of this. More detailed estimates, however, brought the cost up to Rs. 37,000 and Mr. Jacob Sassoone came forward with an additional offer of Rs. 10,000, on the condition that Mr. Beggs' estimate was accepted, that Government contributed the balance of the cost required and that the work was undertaken as soon as practicable. When Mr. Jacob Sassoone's most generous offer was placed before the Committee they naturally accepted it, and if I do receive it, I will urge his Majesty's Government to change their policy.

Mr. Beggs asked whether China, as the sovereign power, had the right to give or refuse entrance to Tibet.

Mr. Morley—I do not think I can answer that question.

East Asia.—May I ask the right hon.

gentleman whether it would be inconsistent with his desire to maintain the isolation of Tibet that the policy which he has announced to the House should, at all events, be modified in the case not only of British subjects, but also of foreigners, where there is clear evidence that the Tibetan people have an objection whatever to their entrance to the country?

Mr. Morley—if the noble lord can establish his proposition that there is clear evidence in no way affecting the right of access to the trade made secure by the Lhasa Convention, I should also like to express the regard with which I was compelled recently to refuse application from the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society for assistance in the work of exploring Tibet. The claims of scientific explorers obviously stand on a different footing from those of persons who wish to visit Tibet for amusement. Still, even political convenience.

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Andre, A.B.C., 56, E. Lieber's, P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## INTIMATIONS

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.  
ONE who has had Experience Necessary.  
Apply by Letter only to—  
W. BREWER & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1545]

## GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908 &amp; 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesselton, on or before 25th October, 1906, for the following REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

OPIUM FARM,  
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For Particulars, apply to—  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1495]

## PRINTING.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.  
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## HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On the 7th, 13th, 17th, 21st and 25th August, from West of Stonecutters' Island, in a South-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 9:30 A.M., and finishing at 12 NOON.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd August—  
From East of Stonecutters' Island, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 9:30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

On FRIDAY, 24th August—  
From Elliott's in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 9:30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

L. BARNEs LAWRENCE, Captain, R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1149]



## THE PUBLIC HEALTH &amp; BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to inquire into and report on the following matters, viz.—

- Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and if not, what improvements can be made.
- Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invites the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to be undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 255 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

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For Particulars, apply to—  
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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

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Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [19]

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. Austin, R.N.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong daily (Sundays included), at 7:30 A.M. and from Macao at 1:30 P.M.

FARES.—(Week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an EXCURSION (the times of departure being in future the same as on other days) at the following rates:

SUNDAYS ONLY:

1st Class, Single ..... \$1.00  
With Cabin ..... \$2.00

1st Class, Return ..... \$1.00

With Cabin ..... \$3.00

3rd Class, Single ..... 40 Cts.

Return ..... 60

Steerage 20 cents each trip.

Meals can be supplied on board, at \$1 per meal.

First Class Passengers who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.

2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [1475]

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## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

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Small ..... 6.00

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and from the Local Booksellers.

[9-10]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

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## NOTICE.

In Accordance with Article XVI. Section 7 of the Articles of Association the GENERAL MANAGERS have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1906, of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share, payable to all Shareholders whose names were on the Register on that date. Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd August.

SHewan, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1512]

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HOTEL MANSIONS, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of the Accounts during a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1445]

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE, 1st Floor, suitable for a Broker, rental \$35 a month.

SUITES of Three Rooms on 3rd Floor, with Bath Room, Pantry and Private Entrance, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. [1443]

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LEIGH & ORANGE,  
1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

## NOTICE.

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SUITES of Three Rooms on 3rd Floor, with Bath Room, Pantry and Private Entrance, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [1377]

## NOTICE.

NO. 10, KENNEDY ROAD, a European Residential House, with Dining Rooms, Bedrooms; detached Servants' Quarters. Gas Light throughout. Situated in a lovely and shady locality. Terms moderate. Immediate possession.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1324]

## NOTICE.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFFORD GARDENS, Conduit Road.

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"HAYTOR" — The PEAK. Immediate possession.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1324]

## NOTICE.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom and Verandah attached. For further Particulars apply to—

M. X. Y.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1397]

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1324]

## NOTICE.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION  
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RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
STERLING RESERVE ..... 9,500,000  
SILVER RESERVE ..... \$12,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPTOBS. \$10,000,000

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G. H. Medium, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
E. Geetz, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Grosvenor,  
C. R. Lehmann, Esq.  
D. M. Nissim, Esq.  
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Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH

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Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

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H. E. R. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th June 1906. [613]

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,  
Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Kobe,  
Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and  
Bankers:

KÖRNLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE  
STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-  
GESELLSCHAFT.

DEUTSCHE BANK.

S. BLEICHRODE  
BERLINER HANDELS-  
GESELLSCHAFT.

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND  
INDUSTRIE.

ROBERT WAGENKRAEGER & CO.

MENDELSON & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &  
SÖHNE

JACOB S. H. STEIN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK HAMBURG, Hamburg.

SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO., Koenig.

BAVARISCHE HYPOTHÄKEN-UND WECHSEL-  
BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong 1st May, 1906. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHAN-

HAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHAN-

HAI BANK to be placed on FIXED-  
DEPOSITS of 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHAN-

HAI BANKING CORPORATION.

H. E. R. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [24]

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED**

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amyo Kobe Tainan

Aming Nagasaki Tamsui

Foochow Osaka Tokio

Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

D. THODDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. [99]

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885:

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP..... £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS..... £800,000

RESERVE FUND..... £975,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 3 " 2½ "

T. P. COCHRANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [14]

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.**

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up ..... 562,500

RESERVE FUND ..... 135,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months..... 4 %

" 6 " 3½ %

" 3 " 2½ %

E. ORMISTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. [26]

### BANKS

THE  
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK  
LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... " 21,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... " 3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... " 10,300,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.  
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki  
Osaka Lyons New York  
London Honolulu Bombay  
San Francisco Tientsin Newchwang  
Shanghai Peking Mukden  
Daiy Port Arthur Tieling

LONDON BANKERS.  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5½ per cent.  
" 6 " 4½ "  
" 3 " 3½ "  
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [613]

### BRITISH RIGHTS IN CHINA.

The Daily Telegraph says:—At the present moment the Chinese Government are endeavoring to invalidate a mining concession made to an English company, and thereby not only imperiling a large amount of the public's money, but casting doubt on the security of foreign investments in China generally. The case is one of international concern. Over four years ago Sir John Lester Kaye, on behalf of the London and China Syndicate, secured a preliminary agreement to carry on mining operations in the Chinese province of Anhui. The mining area is on the south side of the Yangtze River, a little above Nanking. On the strength of this agreement the engineers of the syndicate proceeded to open up and develop rich deposits of iron ore, by shafts and blasting operations at Tung-Kwang-chuan, which is about 34 miles from the Yangtze. In this and other necessary work they spent some £30,000, including £5,000 paid to the Chinese Government. The report of the engineers, Messrs. Higson of Manchester, having proved highly favorable, a final contract was obtained, which was duly signed and sealed by the contracting parties at Peking on June 5, 1904. The concessionaires and the Chinese public assumed that a deal bearing the Imperial signature of the Chinese Government was valid and trustworthy document, as it ought to be. In consequence of this belief the Yu Yangtze Concession Company (Limited) was duly formed and registered, with a capital of £700,000. Satisfactory financial arrangements were completed, and in May, 1905, the syndicate sent out their engineers and staff to develop the mines; but this was prevented. The local authorities of Anhui interfered with the syndicate's rights, and they sought to have the concession cancelled. To divert himself of his trouble, de Rougemont appeared again. He wore a pair of khaki ducks, rolled up until he assumed a semblance of bathing drawers. While the arrow was being fletched he addressed a few words to the dozen invited guests.

He apologized for the turtle—it was too small to carry a man of 140 lbs. weight, it had not eat or drunk for weeks, and, worst of all, it was a female without vitality or gait. He apologized for the fresh water, which, he said, was death to all self-respecting turtles. I always regretted mentioning turtles in my narrative," he remarked. "Owing to them I have had the greatest fall a traveler over land. But Stanley took twenty years to live and gain a reputation. It will take de Rougemont 2,000 years, for he will never know death."

After this the lake was filled, and the white-haired old man dragged the turtle to the water, and it immediately began to sink. Quick as thought de Rougemont was on its back and gripping its head well out of the water.

"Yah-tal-luh! Yah-tal-luh-hi!" he shouted, slapping the water with his free hand, while the stony creature paddled automatically towards the middle of the water. "Yah-tal-luh! Yah-tal-luh-hi!" Certainly de Rougemont showed a complete mastery of the turtle, and verified his discounted stories of the past. Had he not handled turtles before he never could have made so splendid a show.

Suddenly the turtle started to sink. Grasping it by the neck, and keeping clear of its flippers, the aged old man turned it over on its back. Before the bewildered turtle could gather its scattered thoughts, it was right-about-face again, with de Rougemont sitting straddle-legged across it. He proved his complete mastery up to the hilt.

There was genuine applause as the turtle-tamer left the arena. The turtle was again removed to the cart in order to be prepared for soup.

"I have ordered a turtle three times the size," said de Rougemont to an Express representative, "and I will take it and ride it in the sea at Margate. I will prove the truth of all I have said in this post."

Then this remarkable character prepared himself for a moonlight walk to Bedford.

### HARNESSING WAVES FOR MOBILE POWER.

An American paper says:—Apparatus by which the waves can be harnessed and made to furnish motive power for all human needs is patented by a California. This invention consists of one or more barges—snowlike flats—anchored to the shore so as to always be in the path of the waves. The Secretary of State replied that if Sir Edward Sisson could place him in possession of the circumstances of 1893 he would be glad to consider the matter.

We desire to remain on friendly terms with China, and there should be no need to suggest force. But the Chinese Government should bear in mind that this action on their part will destroy the belief of European and American as well as English investors in the good faith of their Government. It is open to them to refuse railway and mining concessions, but, having granted such concessions they are not at liberty to repudiate them. In the long run China will suffer most. The country needs foreign capital and technical skill for the development of its immense mineral resources, almost if not quite, without parallel in the world. With ordinary prudence and honesty the empire is on the threshold of hardly measurable progress. That progress will be terribly set back if the Chinese Government are not to be trusted.

AUSTRALIAN TINNED MEATS.

Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Postmaster-General, has conferred with the leading food importers in London in consequence of the greatly diminished demand for New Zealand tinned meats. Sir Joseph suggested that the utmost publicity should be given to the system of veterinary and factory inspection in force in New Zealand. Mr. William Weddell and Sir Montague Nelson assured the conference that the diminution of sales of New Zealand tinned meat was not due to dissatisfaction with the New Zealand system of packing, but to the fact that the revelations regarding the industry in Chicago had done much damage. Meanwhile, it was noted, the sales of frozen meat had greatly increased. Mr. Gilbert Anderson complained of the difficulty which was experienced by New Zealand in securing War Office contracts. Mr. W. P. Reeves, the New Zealand High Commissioner, explained that the reason was the higher prices quoted by New Zealand, since the price of the War Office was to accept the lowest tender. He would, however, continue to make representations in the right quarter that better value would be obtained from New Zealand.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th June, Mr. Churchill, in reply to Mr. William Redmond, Nationalist member for East Clare, explained that a very careful inspection of all stock before slaughter for consumption was insisted upon in Australasia, and he was not aware of any complaint regarding tinned meats imported either from Australia or New Zealand.

He added, Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had recently, at the instance of New Zealand, seen the various Government departments attention to the fact that all frozen and tinned meats were subject in that colony to minute inspection under stringent conditions by duly qualified inspectors.

### TURTLE RIDDEN BY DE ROUGEMONT.

Of all the extraordinary claims put forth by Mr. Louis de Rougemont, the "moleur Macchau," the one which drew on his head the most laughter and scorn was that he had used turtles for marine equestrian exercise. Time brings the explorer his revenge. On July 6 he retrieved part of his reputation by performing thefeat successfully in the Hippodrome lake.

Then de Rougemont made an impressive maneuver passes about the animal's head and neck, occasionally adding a little gentle massage. The turtle responded with a series of helpless shunts, like an exhausted engine.

"Do you know why I do that?" asked de Rougemont. "That places the animal entirely under my control. It is mesmerized. Ah, I am greater at this than Moeller or Cagliostro. De Rougemont will be famous yet. At Brisbanes once mesmerized an old lame horse—to win—a race. And strange as it may be, to me."

After an interval, to enable the daring adventurer of thousands years and ten to divert himself of his trouble, de Rougemont appeared again. He wore a pair of khaki ducks, rolled up until he assumed a semblance of bathing drawers. While the arrow was being fletched he addressed a few words to the dozen invited guests.

He apologized for the turtle—it was too small to carry a man of 140 lbs. weight, it had not eat or drunk for weeks, and, worst of all, it was a female without vitality or gait. He apologized for the fresh water, which, he said, was death to all self-respecting turtles.

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He apologized for the turtle—it was too small to carry a man of 140 lbs. weight



## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

FOURNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHING WU"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 16th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"UNCLOUS"	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KIMBER"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TENKA"	On 6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MAGNA"	On 6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOVINE"	On 13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 3rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 24th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 27th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th September.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and HULL	"ASTYANAX"	On 10th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ORESTES"	On 11th August.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 28th August.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 30th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 11th September.
JENOVA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 26th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 25th September.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM and LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	On 30th September.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

## Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND  
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA,  
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"BELLEROPHON"	On 1st September.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-		
HAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 29th September.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	On 13th August.
For Freight, apply to	"STENTOR"	On 8th September.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

[910]

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th August.
CEBU and ILOILO	"FATFONG"	On 11th August.
PIENSIN	"HUCHOW"	On 13th August.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	On 13th August.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 14th August.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by those steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	

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Hongkong, 9th August, 1906.

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